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This report analyzes the incidence of poverty in the US. from 1959 to 1966 by family status, color, and sex. The definition of poverty is derived from the Social Security Administration income index. There are indications that although there has been a general decline in poverty since 1959, approximately one family in eight is still below the poverty level in 1966, and the amount of poverty among Negroes and whites remains significantly different. Gains for families headed by men are greater than for those headed by women, with the samilest relative gains shown by nonwhite female-headed households. Nonwhite families, whatever their size, are far more likely to be poor than white families. The racial differential in earnings is clearcut, regardless of occupation. Almost one-fifth of all children are being raised in families with incomes below the poverty level. The major part of the report consists of detailed tables. (NH)



Consumer Income

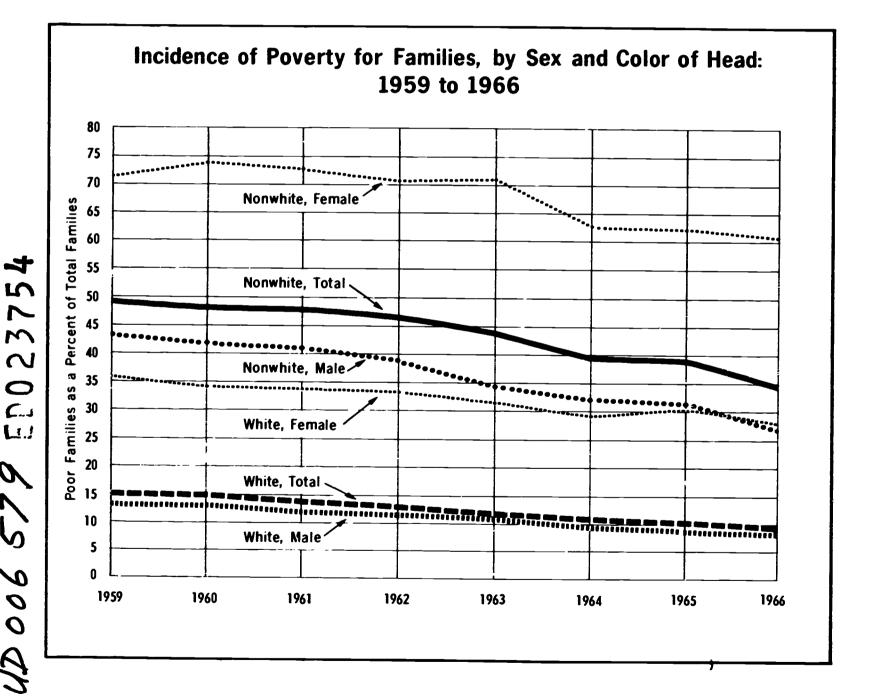
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THE EXTENT OF POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES 1959 TO 1966





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THE EXTENT OF POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES 1959 TO 1966

The 1960's have witnessed a pronounced decline in the extent of poverty in the United States. Over the course of the 7-year period from 1959 to 1966, the number of persons below the poverty line was reduced from 39 million to 30 million while the total U.S. population continued to grow, adding an average of 2 1/2 million per year. As a result, the poverty rate--that is, the proportion of all persons living in households whose total incomes were judged insufficient to meet minimum U.S. living standards--has fallen even more sharply, from 22 percent in 1959 to 15 percent in 1966. Since 1960, the incidence of poverty has shown a fairly persistent downtrend, with some indication of a more rapid rate of progress in the two most recent years for which data are available. Notwithstanding the general decline in poverty since 1959, by 1966 one family in eight was still receiving incomes below the poverty level. Table A shows the change between 1959 and 1966 in the incidence of poverty for families of different size.

The definition of poverty used throughout this report was developed at the Social Security Administration. This poverty income index classifies families and unrelated individuals as being above

or below the poverty level taking account of such factors as family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence, as well as the amount of family income. The poverty level is based on a minimum nutritionally sound food plan (the "economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." Assuming that a poor family should spend no more than one-third of its income for food, the cost of food included in the economy plan was used to determine the minimum total income requirements for a given type of family. A household was statistically classified as poor if its total money income was less than three times the cost of the economy food plan. As applied to 1966 incomes, the poverty level of nonfarm residents ranges from \$1,560 for a woman 65 years or older living alone to \$5,440 for a family of seven or more persons; it was \$3,335 for a nonfarm family of four.

The instrument for measuring the incidence of poverty, while adjusted each year for changes in the cost of food, is not adjusted for changes in society's standards as to the level of living that should be equated with poverty. That social standards for various levels of living do change

Table A.--EXTENT OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959 (Numbers in thousands)

		Famil	ies below po	overty level		
Sile of family and sex of head	1966	1959	Char 1959 t	nge, Lo 196€	Percent famil	
			Number	Percent	1966	1959
Total	6.086	8,281	-2,195	- 26 . 5	12.4	18.4
Male head	4,276	6,352	-2,076	-32.7	9.8	15.7
2 persons	1.692 532	2.189 842	-497 -316	-22.7 -36.8	12.1 6.0	17.6 9.7
4 persons	488 440	864 828	-376 -388	-43.5 -46.9	5.€ 7.6	10.1 14.7
6 persons or more	1,124	1,629	- 505	-31.0	17.6	30.8
Female head	1.810	1,929	- 119	-6.2	35.0	42.9
2 person0	578	744	-166	-22.3	24.3	35.1
3 persons	357	397	-4 C	-10.1	29.8	36.8
4 persons	205	324	-19	-5.9	42.8	53.6
5 persons or more	209 361	209 255	+1C6	+41.6	54.7 71.5	67.4 66.9

⁻ Rounds to zero.



more rapidly than the cost of a fixed amount of tood is illustrated by the tollowing comparison for 1959 and 1966 between the income required for a modest but adequate standard of living as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the poverty income thresholds. In 1966, the poverty line for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,335, however, according to the most recent BLS expenditure survey, it would require an income of \$9,200 for a family of four to achieve a modest but adequate standard of living in most of our large cities. In 1959, the poverty line for families of this type was \$3,100 while a modest but adequate budget cost approximately \$7,000 (in 1966 dollars). Thus, the poverty line, as determined by the official criteria, has not maintained its earlier relationship to the modest but adequate level of living for U.S. urban families.

Measured in 1966 dollars, the average (median) family income has risen from \$6,000 in 1959 to \$7,400 in 1966. The advances were about proportionate among the various strata in the population so that both in 1959 and 1966 the richest 20 percent of all families received 41 percent of aggregate income, while in both years the poorest 20 percent received only 5 percent of the aggregate. The relative gap between the highest and lowest fifth of all families remained about the same while the dollar gap widened. There has been no significant change in the relative distribution of income over this period. In fact, there has been virtually no change in the inequality in the distribution of income in the two decades since World War II. This is also illustrated by the fact that the proportion of all American families with incomes less than one-half the median income for the country as a whole has remained constant at about one-fifth since 1947.

There has been considerable discussion in recent years as to whether inequality might not be as serious an issue as poverty. In any case, it should be noted that the measure of poverty utilized in this report is based on inability to purchase a specified quantity of goods and services. In terms of this definition, substantial and persistent progress has been achieved. But unless the poverty standard is updated periodically, the gap in level of living between families defined as poor and families defined as nonpoor inevitably becomes wider and wider.

A limitation of the poverty statistics that should be kept in mind is that they are cross-sectional. Data are available for each year, but there are no longitudinal data for the entire population which would permit a precise distinction between temporarily low income situations and lifelong situations. Some examples of the transitory component of poverty, as it is currently measured, would be

the following: (1) The young married couple where the husband has or soon will have a good job and/or a good education but whose income last year was low because of part-year school attendance; (2) the self-employed person who has a prospering business or profession but whose earnings in a particular year are low, or whose reporting of those earnings is misleading from the standpoint of available purchasing power; (3) The woman who became widowed or divorced during the year, thus suffering a temporary loss of support, but whose remarriage prospects are good. While it is not possible to quantify the extent of such cases in the statistics, it seems unlikely that they are numerous. Most of the data on the characteristics of the poor suggest that their long-term income prospects are not very The incidence of poverty is spread very unevenly through the population, but its impact is most severe on those groups that are at a competitive disadvantage in the labor market. (That is, they are either unable to work at a regular full-time job because of health or family responsibilities, or they are unable to find and hold good-paying jobs because of lack of skills and training or discriminatory practices.) The main determinant of a family's economic well-being continues to be the earning power of the family head, despite the dramatic rise in the labor force participation of wives, and despite the great expansion in transfer payments during the past three decades. The fundamental importance of adequate earnings is reflected in the thrust of most of the social welfare legislation enacted in the 1960's, with its strong emphasis on education and training and on job creation and job placement. A few key statistics illustrate the point. The incidence of poverty among families headed by white males below age 65 was only 6 percent in 1966, whereas for families headed by white males 65 and over it was 20 percent. The poverty rate among families headed by nonwhite men of working age was three times that of comparable white families. Of all families headed by females, 35 percent were poor, and their poverty rate rose steadily in line with family size. Among family groups confronted by multiple disadvantages, such as minority group status, the absence of a male earner, and the presence of many young children, poverty is nearly

Altogether, families headed by women, nonwhite men, and white men over 65, accounted for 64 percent of the poor but only 24 percent of the non-poor. Only 1.7 million of all 6.1 million poor families in 1966 were headed by white males employed at the time of the survey in March 1967. Sixty-one percent of the employed white men who were heads of poor families worked in the least remunerative occupation groups--as laborers, service workers, semiskilled operatives, and farmers. The comparable figure for the nonpoor was 32 percent (table B).

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Table B.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES, BY SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: 1966

(Numbers in thousands)

		<u></u>			
		Below pover	rty level	Percent di	stribution
Characteristic	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
All families	48,922	6,086	12.4	100.0	100.0
Male head White Below age 65 65 and over	43,750 40,007 34,626 5,381	4,276 3,264 2,164 1,100	9.8 8.2 6.2 20.4	70.3 53.6 35.6 18.1	92.2 85.8 75.8 10.0
Employed in March 1967	33,254 21,961 6,369 1,781 1,658 1,485	1,712 670 365 139 280 258	5.1 3.1 5.7 7.8 16.9 17.4	28.1 11.0 6.0 2.3 4.6 4.2	73.6 49.7 14.0 3.8 3.2 2.9
Nonwhite Below age 65 65 and over	3,743 3,318 425	1,012 808 204	27.0 24.4 48.0	16.6 13.3 3.4	6.4 5.9 0.5
Female head White No children 1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children or more	5,172 4,010 1,936 2,074 827 607 332 177 131	1,810 1,111 256 855 244 226 184 101 100	35.0 27.7 13.2 41.2 29.5 37.2 55.4 57.1 76.3	29.7 18.3 4.2 14.0 4.0 3.7 3.0 1.7	7.8 6.8 3.9 2.8 1.4 0.9 0.3 0.2
Nonwhite No children	1,162 275 887 221 220 135 116	699 74 625 109 140 104 101	60.2 26.9 70.5 49.3 63.6 77.0 87.1	11.5 1.2 10.3 1.8 2.3 1.7 1.7	1.1 0.5 0.6 0.3 0.2 0.1

⁻ Rounds to zero.

TRENDS SINCE 1959

Poverty and race.--Both whites and nonwhites have shared in the gains recorded by the Nation in its economic well-being. However, in terms of virtually any measure available, the white population has made greater strides. In absolute numbers, there were 8.1 million fewer white persons below the povercy level, and 1.1 million fewer nonwhites, in 1966 than in 1959. This means that nonwhites accounted for only 12 percent of the net decrease, whereas they accounted for 28 percent of all poor persons in 1959. By 1966, non-whites made up 32 percent of the entire poor population. The statistics for families also show a sharper improvement for the white group. How-

ever, nonwhites showed a relatively smaller improvement for persons than for families because poverty was reduced sharply among small nonwhite families but was reduced very little among large nonwhite families. Among whites, the reduction in poverty was more uniformly distributed.

The poverty rate has also declined for both whites and nonwhites, but the gap between the two racial groups remains exceedingly wide. In 1966, after 6 consecutive years of economic expansion, 41 percent of the nonwhite population was poor as compared with 12 percent of the whites. In 1959, the chances that a person would be living in poverty had been three times as great if he were nonwhite than if he were white, whereas in 1966



the chances were 3 1/2 times as great. Moreover, the situation was even worse for children under 18 years old. The incidence of poverty was four times greater for nonwhite than for white children (table 1).

From 1959 to 1962, there was no progress in reducing the incidence of poverty in the nonwhite population. In 1962, over half of all nonwhite persons were living below the poverty level. After 1962, however, the poverty rate began moving downward and in 1966 reached its lowest level thus far--41 percent.

Sex of the family head.—For both whites and nonwhites, the elimination of poverty has proven to be more rapid among families headed by men than among those headed by women. The principal reason for this development has been the fact that the persistent expansion in the economy since 1961 has been accompanied by sharp employment gains for the male work force. For example, the unemployment rate for married men, most of whom are heads of families, was reduced from 4.5 percent in 1961 to 2.0 percent in 1966. In recent years jobs in manufacturing industries, where earnings are relatively high, have become much more abundant.

Women have also registered gains in employment during the 1960's, but this represented a continuation of historic trends rather than, as in the case of men, a dramatic improvement. Moreover, much of the employment gain among women has been in part-time activities and even many of the full-time jobs have been in relatively low-wage industries such as retail trade, personal services, and hospitals. At the same time, although the need for employment may be acute for female heads of families, their freedom to accept paid employment is often sharply curtailed by the presence of young children. Public assistance payments in a majority of cases are insufficient to raise families headed by fe.nales above the poverty threshold.

The statistics clearly reflect the difficulties in reducing the number of poverty-stricken broken families. Despite rapid economic growth, despite the inauguration of manpower development and antipoverty programs, and despite the steady rise in transfer payments of all kinds, the number of poor families with children under 18 headed by women was the same in 1966 as in 1959 (1.5 million). In 1966, these 1.5 million families included 4.5 million children as compared with 4.0 million in 1959 (table C). In 1966, 55 percent of these youngsters were nonwhite as compared with 42 percent in 1959. Although there has been some decline in the incidence of poverty since 1959 for every type of family member regardless of color--

that is, those in families headed by women as well as men, children as well as family heads and adult relatives—the smallest relative gain was recorded among nonwhite children living in families headed by women. In 1959, 83 out of every 100 such children were in poor families; in 1966, the comparable figure was 78 out of 100. These nonwhite children clearly constitute the most disadvantaged group in our entire population. Moreover, the slight drop in their poverty rate was more than offset by a sharp increase in their total number in the population, so that there were 3/4 million more such poor youngsters in 1966 than there had been 7 years earlier.

On the other hand, the number of poor families with children headed by men declined sharply-from 3.8 million in 1959 to 2.4 million in 1966, with a reduction of 41 percent for white and 26 percent for nonwhite families. Altogether, there were still 8.0 million children growing up in poverty despite the presence of a father in the home, but in 1959 there had been 12.6 million such children.

As a result of the sharp reduction in the number of poor families headed by men, a higher proportion of poor children are now being brought up in families headed by women. In 1966, over one-third of all poor children were being raised without the economic and social benefits of the presence of both parents² whereas this proportion had been less than one-fourth in 1959. The change was particularly drastic for nonwhite youngsters. In 1959, less than one-third of all poor nonwhite children were living with their mothers only or with other female guardians; by 1966, the proportion was up to nearly half (table C). The problem confronting these children and their families represents a difficult challenge because the strategy of providing more and better job opportunities for the family head is less appropriate for this type of family.

THE STRUCTURE OF POOR FAMILIES

Family size.--Particularly for low income families, the number of persons dependent upon a given amount of family income is nearly as important as the level of income itself in determining how well or how poorly the family will fare.

With presently available data, it is not possible to trace the dynamic interrelationship between family income and family size through the life cycle. However, it is illuminating to examine the cross-sectional data in order to see what would happen to the extent of poverty under alternative

²Only 2 percent of the poor families, with children. headed by men were not husband-wife families; that is, had only one parent or guardian.

Table C.-EXTENT OF POVERTY AMONG PERSONS AND FAMILIES, BY SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959

(Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959	
		Below pove	erty level		Below pov	erty level
Sex and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total
ALL PERSONS						
Total White Nonwhite Percent of total	193,424	29,731	15.4	176,479	38,940	22.1
	170,240	20,126	11.8	156,869	28,231	18.0
	23,184	9,605	41.4	19,610	10,709	54.6
	12.0	32.3	(X)	11.1	27.5	(X)
FAMILIES						
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4
	44,017	4,375	9.9	40,816	6,183	15.1
	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	49.6
	10.0	28.1	(X)	9.4	25.3	(X)
Male head	43,750	4,276	9.8	40,559	6,352	15.7
	40,007	3,264	8.2	37,273	4,932	13.2
	3,743	1,012	27.0	3,286	1,420	43.2
	8.6	23.7	(X)	8.1	22.4	(X)
Female head	5,172	1,810	35.0	4,493	1,929	42.9
	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3
	1,162	699	60.2	950	678	71.4
	22.3	38.6	(X)	21.1	35.1	(X)
CHILDREN UNDER 18						
Total	69,837	12,503	17.9	63,745	16,637	26.1
	59,533	7,305	12.3	55,017	11,067	20.1
	10,304	5,198	50.4	8,728	5,570	63.8
	14.8	41.6	(X)	13.7	33.5	(X)
In families with male head	62,483	8,045	12.9	58,222	12,627	21.7
	55,332	5,294	9.6	51,548	8,756	17.0
	7,151	2,751	38.5	6,674	3,871	58.0
	11.4	34.2	(X)	11.5	30.7	(X)
In families with female head	7,354	4,458	60.6	5,523	4,010	72.6
	4,201	2,011	47.9	3,469	2,311	66.6
	3,153	2,447	77.6	.,054	1,699	82.7
	42.9	54.9	(X)	37.2	42.4	(X)
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total White Nonwnite Percent of total	12,370	4,821	39.0	10,702	5,076	47.4
	10,775	4,025	37.4	9,155	4,159	45.4
	1,595	796	49.9	1,547	917	59.3
	12.9	16.5	(X)	14.5	18.1	(X)
MaleWhiteNonwhitePercent of total	4,563	1,276	28.0	4,216	1,565	37.1
	3,819	1,007	26.4	3,424	1,161	33.9
	744	269	36.2	792	404	51.0
	16.3	21.1	(X)	18.8	25.8	(X)
FemaleWhiteNonwhitePercent of 1	7,805	3,544	45.4	6,484	3,511	54.1
	6,966	3,019	43.3	5,729	2,998	52.3
	839	525	62.6	755	513	67.9
	10.7	14.8	(X)	11.6	14.6	(X)

X Not applicable.



assumptions about family size. Suppose, for example, that all poor families had the incomes they actually reported, but that poor families had a maximum of three children. (Three is an arbitrary number, but was selected because poverty rates tend to be fairly similar for families with any number of children up to three, but tend to rise sharply thereafter). Then, on the basis of data for 1965 on the income deficit below the poverty cutoff for 6.5 million poor families, it can be estimated that approximately 600,000 families would have been above rather than below the threshold if they had had only three poverty children rather than four or more. Yet, by official standards, all but a handful would still fall below the cutoff that defines "low income" families, i.e., families with incomes about 30 percent above the poverty threshold.³

The nonwhite family.--The impression is widespread that nonwhite families are poor because of the absence of a male breadwinner and the presence of too many children. The statistics lend some support to these impressions, but the more important finding is that nonwhite families are far more likely than white families to be in poverty whatever their composition. Within each sex of head and size of family group, the incidence of poverty among nonwhite families far exceeds that of white families. For families headed by men, the poverty rates for nonwhite families are about four times as high at for white families except at the extremes--two-person families which include a high proportion of aged white units and sevenor-more-person families where even the white rate gets fairly high (table D). For families headed by women, there is a white-nonwhite difference of at least 20 percentage points in every category. Moreover, among large families headed by women, the situation has deteriorated for nonwhites since 1959 but has improved slightly for whites.

Another perspective on the same problem is provided by standardizing the family size distribution and sex of head for nonwhite families in terms of the white distribution (thus reducing the proportion of large families and those headed by women), applying the actual incidence of poverty for nonwhite families of each type, and then recomputing the overall poverty rate reflecting this assumed distribution by family type and size. The overall effect would be to reduce the number of nonwhite poor families by 400,000--from 1.7 million down to 1.3 million. This yields a poverty rate for nonwhite families of 26 percent instead of 35 percent, compared with a white rate of 10 percent.

Table D.-PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966

	Male	h ead	Female	head
Si e of family	White	Non- white	White	Non- white
Total	8.2	27.0	27.7	60.2
2 persons	11.3 5.0 4.6 6.0 8.4	21.7 18.3 19.9 26.7 34.7	21.2 25.2 36.6 43.9 50.9	42.6 48.7 62.1 76.0 83.8
7 persons or more	18.3	47.5	62.3	83.9

In evaluating family patterns of the nonwhite poor, it is essential to point out that because of the low earning power of the nonwhite male, the poverty rate is above 18 percent even for small nonwhite families headed by men. In 1966, 25 percent of the nonwhite men but only 7 percent of the white men who worked every week during the year at full-time jobs earned less than \$3,000 for the entire year. Almost universally--occupation by occupation and industry by industry--steadily employed nonwhite males experienced a higher incidence of low earnings (under \$3,000 per year) than did their white counterparts. Moreover, nonwhite men were far less likely than were white men to be employed year round. The irregularity of employment among nonwhite men and their concentration in low-paying occupations are factors contributing to the instability of nonwhite families.

Differential earnings by occupation group were In every occupation group, nonwhite marked. males had a much higher incidence of low earnings than did the white males. The concentration of nonwhites in such low-paying occupations as service and unskilled labor accounted in part for the large overall discrepancy in earnings. For example, laborers represented 15 percent of all nonwhite males employed all year as opposed to 4 percent of the white males. Presumably, if nonwhites could move up to the better paying occupations, their relative overall position could be bettered, even if the differential incidence of low earnings were to continue. Both factors—the concentration of nonwhites in low-paying occupations and their differential incidence of low earnings within all occupations--are attributable to varied causes. It is difficult to determine their relative influence. Such factors as inferior education, unsteady work experience, and low skill levels as well as discriminatory practices play a part in the creation and maintenance of these differentials.

Although the procedure is admittedly oversimplified, some interesting findings can be obtained by redistributing the nonwhite occupational



³For an explanation of the definition of poverty used in this eport, and the 1966 income cutoffs used to define "poor" families of different sizes, see page 8.

distribution to make it identical to the white and then recomputing the overall low-earner rate. If nonwhites had the same occupational distribution-at the major group level-as whites, the low-earner rate (earnings under \$3,000 for the entire year) would be 20 percent instead of 25 percent. Thus, the occupational disadvantages of nonwhite workers account for over one-fourth of the overall differential.

The difference between white and nonwhite poverty shows up in several ways. For example, a significant proportion of poor white families headed by men were aged units having no family members in the labor force. A third of the poor white families headed by men had no earner in 1966. This was true of only 14 percent of poor families headed by nonwhite men. In fact, nearly half the nonwhite families but only a fifth of the white had more than one earner.

The multi-earner nonwhite families were less likely to be poor than were those with only one earner; however, because of the low earnings of the principal earner, they were far <u>more</u> likely to be poor than were comparable white families. The incidence of poverty among nonwhite families headed by men with two or more earners, was 20 percent. For similar types of white families, it was 4 percent (table 10).

Children in poverty.--Nearly one-fifth of all children in the United States are being raised in families with incomes below the poverty level. In 1966, children comprised two-fifths of all persons below the poverty level.

Childless families were more common among whites than nonwhites, especially for those families below the poverty level. Only 20 of every 100 nonwhite poor families had no children under 18 in the household, compared with 43 of every 100 white poor families (table 5). Given the older age of white family heads below the poverty level, the relative absence of children is not unexpected.

Narrowing the frame of reference from all families to only those families with children permits the situation of the children themselves to be more closely examined. Nonwhite children tend to share family life (including the nonmaterial as well as the material resources of their parents) with a large number of brothers and sisters. For children in families with incomes below the poverty level, the chances were 6 out of 10 that a nonwhite child was living in a family having five or more children. The comparable proportion for white children was only 4 out of 10.

For white families, the poverty rate in 1966 varied within a fairly narrow range of 8 to 10

percent for families with no children and those with up to three children. Thereafter, the rate rose with each additional child, reaching a high of about onethird for those with six children or more.

The poverty rate for white families headed by women was three times that of families headed by men. But for families with children, the rate was six times as high. In fact, for the 640,000 families with three or more children headed by women, the incidence of poverty was 60 percent, reaching 76 percent for those with five or more (table 5).

All types of white families have shown improvement in the extent of poverty since 1959. But the general pattern remains the same--an above average incidence of poverty for families with four or more children--the rate for those with six or more being three times the overall average.

In contrast to the pattern for white families, the incidence of poverty among nonwhite families tends to rise with the addition of each child. As noted earlier, for nonwhite families, the poverty rates exceed those of white families in all classes. The gap is relatively small—2 to 1—for families without children (where the incidence of poverty among nonwhites is relatively low, probably because there are fewer aged couples and more working couples) and in very large families with six or more children (where a high proportion of white families are also poor). But among families with at least one child but fewer than six, the poverty rate for nonwhites ranges from three to nearly five times that of whites.

The plight of children in families headed by nonwhite women is evident in the statistics. For such families with three or more children, poverty is nearly universal. In 1966, the poverty rate for these 450,000 families was 84 percent.

THE POVERTY GAP

Not only was the incidence of poverty nearly four times as high for nonwhite families as for white families in 1965, but the amount of additional income required to raise nonwhite families above the poverty threshold was also larger. On the average, nonwhite families fell \$1,200 below the poverty line whereas white families fell \$900 below. Relatively small amounts of additional income—say \$500—could have moved 30 percent of the white families but only 20 percent of the nonwhite families above the line. From a different perspective, if each family received as much as \$2,000 additional income, only 17 percent of white families but 25 percent of nonwhite families would be left in poverty (table 15).

The gap between a family's income and its poverty threshold tends to rise with the number of children. For white families, the average deficit



moved up from \$600 for those with no children, to about \$1,300 for those with four or five children, and \$1,600 for those with six or more. For non-white families, the poverty gap was nearly \$2,000 for large families.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--This report excludes inmates of institutions. It includes only those members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Poverty level.--Families and unrelated individuals were classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index developeby the Social Security Administration. This index

takes into account such factors as family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. as well as the amount of money income. The poverty level is based on a minimum nutritionally sound food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low. Assuming that a poor family typically spends as much as a third of its income for food, the cost of food included in the economy plan was used to determine the minimum total income requirements for a given type of family. A household is statistically classified as poor if its total money income falls below levels specified by the Social Security Administration. These levels are updated every year for the changing cost of the "economy" food plan.

Table E.-WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF POVERTY CRITERIA FOR FAMILIES OF DIFFERENT COMPOSITION, BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, SEX OF HEAD, AND FARM OR NONFARM RESIDENCE: MARCH 1967

		Weighted a	verage of in	comes at pov	erty level	
Number of family members		Nonfarm	I		Farm	
memoers	Total	Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head
1 member	\$1,635 1,685 1,565	\$1,710 1,760 1,580	\$1,595 1,625 1,560	\$1,145 1,195 1,095	\$1,180 1,230 1,105	\$1,110 1,140 1,090
2 members !'ead under age 65 Head aged 65 or over	2,115 2,185 1,970	2,130 2,200 1,975	2,055 2,105 1,955	1,475 1,535 1,380	1,480 1,540 1,380	1,400 1,465 1, <i>3</i> 70
3 members	2,600 3,335 3,930 4,410	2,610 3,335 3,930 4,410	2,515 3,320 3,895 4,395	1,815 2,345 2,755 3,090	1,820 2,345 2,755 3,090	1,725 2,320 2,775 3,075
7 or more members	5,430	5,440	5,310	3,790	3,795	3,760

NOTE.--Required income in 1966 according to Social Security Administration poverty index for a family of a given size and composition. Family income criteria weighted together in accordance with percentage distribution of total units by number of related children and sex of head, as of Current Population Survey, March 1967.

Source: "The Shape of Porerty in 1966," Mollie Orshansky, Social Security Bulletin, March 1968, page 4.

For a more detailed description of the Social Security Administration's poverty-income standard, see Mollie Orshansky's "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile," Social Security Bulletin, January 1965 and "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," Social Security Bulletin, July 1965.

Computation of persons data.--Figures for poor persons and related children under 18 were derived from statistics on size of family and number of children. The aggregate numbers of poor persons were obtained by multiplying the number of families

in a given size class by the number of persons in that class and cumulating the totals. For the "open-end" classes (7 or more persons) totals were obtained by multiplying the number of families by the estimated average (mean) number of persons in that class. Although slightly more accurate estimates of poor persons and children could have been obtained for the years 1964, 1965, and 1966 from tabulations of the number of persons in poor families, the estimates from the tabulations by size of family were used instead in order to preserve comparability with earlier years. Table F below provides an indication of the differences between the direct and indirect estimating procedures.

Table F.-COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS IN FAMILIES, BY SEX AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEAD, BY DIRECT AND INDIRECT METHOD OF ESTIMATION: 1966

(In thousands)

Sex and color of head	Direct estimates from person- family tabu- lations	Indirect estimates from size of family tabu- lations	Net differ- ence (indirect minus direct)
Total	24,836	24,911	+75
Male: White Norwhite Female: White Norwhite	12,411 5,265 3,377 3,283	12,264 5,380 3,836 3,431	-147 +115 -41 +148

Farm-nonfarm residence. -- The farm population refers to rural residents living on farms. The method of determining farm-nonfarm residence in the March surveys and in the Current Population Surveys since March 1960 is the same as that used in the 1960 Census but differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. Since March 1960 in the Current Population Surveys, farm residence has been determined by the responses to two questions. Owners are asked "Does this place have 10 or more acres?" and renters are asked "Does the place you rent have 10 or more acres?" If the response is "Yes," the respondent is asked "During the past 12 months, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$50 or more?" If the acreage response is "No," the inquiry relates to sales of \$250 or more. Rural persons in motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming, are not classified as farm population.

The nonfarm population, as the term is used here, comprises persons living in urban areas and rural persons not on farms.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color.--The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and non-white. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite races are classified as white.

Family.--The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all persons living

in one household who are related to each other are considered as members of the same family.

Size of family.--The term "size of family" refers to the number of persons who are living together and who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Number of related children under 18 years of age.--This number refers to all single (never-married) persons in the family under 18 years old related to the head of the family by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Head of family.--One person in each family was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey. Married couples related to the head of a family are included in the head's family and are not classified as separate families.

Unrelated individual.—The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person 14 years and over who is (1) a member of a household who is living entirely alone or with one or more persons all of whom are not related to him, or (2) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Income.--For each person in the sample 14 years old and over, questions were asked on the amount of money income received from each of the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security, Railroad Retirement, government employee pensions from Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies, or veterans' payments; (5) interest (on savings or bonds); (6) dividends, or income from estates or trust funds; (7) net rental income; (8) public assistance, welfare payments, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, private pensions, annuities, alimony and child support, regular contributions from persons not living in this household, royalties, and other periodic income.

The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc: It should be noted that income and family characteristics relate to different years. Income refers to receipts during 1966, for example, while family characteristics, such as age of head, size of family, refer to March 1967.

Number of earners.--This number includes all persons in the family with \$1 or more in wages and salaries, or \$1 or more or a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment.



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Employed.--Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own busia as or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Occupation.--Data on occupation of employed persons refer to the civilian job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

Unemployed.--Unemployed persons are those civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, and (!) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past four weeks. Principal activities include: registering at a public or private employment office; meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days.

Labor force.--Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week.

Not in labor force.—All civilians 14 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force." These persons include those "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other," the latter group including for the most part retired persons, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Weeks worked in 1966.--Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks during 1966 in which they did any civilian work for pay

or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Part-time or full-time jobs.—A person is classified as having worked at part-time jobs during 1966 if he worked at civilian jobs which provided less than 35 hours of work per week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked during the year. He is classified as having worked at full-time jobs if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked.

Rounding.--Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. -- The estimates presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census. In March of each year data is collected on total personal and family income for the preceding year. The design of the Current Population Survey has been modified a number of times during the period covered by this report. The current CPS sample design, instituted in January 1967, is spread over 449 sample areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities, with coverage in every state and the District of Columbia. In March 1960 the sample was spread over 333 sample areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities covering all 50 states and the District of Columbia, See Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 22, Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey, June 1967, pp. 7-10, for a summary description of the sample design.

The March 1967 survey included 52,500 households from which income information was to be collected. The March 1960 survey had a sample of about 26,000 households. Persons in the following categories were not included:

1. Members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, etc., on military reservations. (Members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on military reservations were included.)

2. Inmates of penal and mental institutions and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy

No information was recorded for approximately 6 percent of the sample households because no interview could be obtained during the week in which the enumeration was conducted. In order to account

for these households, the weights assigned to other sample households of similar characteristics residing in the same sample areas were increased accordingly. In addition, complete income information was not reported for about 12 percent of the persons 14 years old and over and about 16 percent of the heads of families covered by the survey.

In the March 1967 survey, in the event a respondent did not respond to one or more of the income items, the missing income data for this person were imputed for only those items which were not answered, based on reported income values of persons with similar demographic and economic characteristics. Characteristics used in this imputation are age, family status, color, residence, weeks worked, and major occupation group. The income amount assigned to a nonrespondent is that observed for another person with similar demographic and economic characteristics who did respond and who has been selected systematically in the order in which individual records are processed.

In the tabulation of income for 1959, the distributions by income levels were based only on those cases which reported complete income information. The assumption implicit in this method is that persons who do not provide income information have the same income distribution as those who do provide such information.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates in this report are based on samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census, using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on relatively small numbers of cases as well as small differences between figures. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting and to sampling variability.

In most cases the schedule entries for income are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of cases on the memory or knowledge of one person, usually the wife or the family

head. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding as to the scope of the income concept.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table G shows the standard error for 1966 data of an estimated percentage computed by using sample data for both the numerator and the denominator of the percentage. The size of the standard error depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the class upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Illustration of use of the table of standard errors of percentages.—Table 2 shows that an estimated 32.3 percent of poor persons were non-white in 1966. Since the base of this percentage is 29,731,000 persons below the poverty level, the standard error of the estimated 32.3 percent is approximately 0.4 percent. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown the percentage to be greater than 31.9 percent, but less than 32.7 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure between 31.5 percent and 33.1 percent.

Table G.-STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE FOR 1966 DATA

Estimated			Base of es	stimated pe	ercentage (thousands)		
percentage	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	1.9 2.6	1.3 1.8	0.9 1.3	0.6 0.8	0.4 0.6	0.3 0.4	0.2 0.3	0.1 0.2
25 or 75	3.8 4.4	2.7 3.1	1.9	1.2	0.9 1.0	0.6 0.7	0.4 0.4	0.3 0.3

NOTE.--Multiply the number shown in table G by 1.3 to obtain the standard error of an estimate based on 1959 income data. The standard error of the difference between 1959 and 1966 estimates is approximately 1.6 times the standard error of the 1966 estimate.



Table 1.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY FAMILY STATUS AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1999 TO 1966 (Numbers in thousands)

		Families		Unrelat	ted individuals	als.		Persons		Related o	Related children under 18 years of age	er 16
Income year and color		Below poverty level	rty level		Below pove	poverty level		Below pove	Below poverty level		Below powerty level	rty level
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	ледшпу	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Totel	Number	Percent of total
ALL CLASSES												
1966. 1965.	48,922	6,086	12.4	12,368	4,820	39.0	193,424	29,731	15.4	69,837	12,503	17.9
1964	47,835	6,832	14.3	12,057	5,061	0.63	189,666	35,290	18.1	69,372	14,894	21.5
1962	46,998	7,756	16.5	11,013	4,867	4.2	184,396	37,036	82	67,364	15,882	23.6
1960.	45,435	8,295	18.3	100	5,038	7.57	179,519	6,080 090,080 090,080	22.3	65,270	17,217	26.4
					•		•					
WHITE												
1966.	44,017	4,375	9.9	10,785	4,026	37.3	170,240	20,126	11.8	59, 533	7,305	12.3
1964.	43,081	4,956	211	10,416	4,183	200	167,265	23,41	77	59,345	8,856	14.5
1963	42,663	5,258	25.5	9,725	4,067	12.12	165,192	24,121	14.6	59,072	9,288 6,6	6. 7. 9.E.
1961	41,888	5,885	14.0	9,597	4,028	3:	160,440	26,501	16.5	56,757	10,061	17.7
1959	40,816	6,183	15.	9,153	4,174	45.4	156,869	28,231	18.0	26, 186 55, 017	1,8% 11,8%	88 11.
NOWHITE												
1966	7.905	1.71	75	1,583	702	Ş	23 182	803	7 17	70. 00.	801.8	7 05
1965	4,782	1,861	8	1,655	833	20.5	22,681	10,533	7.99	10,116	5,729	56.6
1964	4,7%	1,876	28 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	1,641	878	53.5	22,401	10,879	48.6	10,027	6,038	60.2
1962	4,773	2,062	4.5.4 4.5.4	1,427	25.00	2.0	21,959	11,169	8.2	9,760	2,926	61.0
1961	4,453	2,147	8.2	1,566	958	61.2	20,922	11,594	55.4	9,065	5,938	8, 29 6, 20 6, 20
1960	4,340	2,118	8.8	1,497	887	59.3	20,645	11,384	55.1	9,084	5,910	65,1
1777	4,230	2,038	49.2	1,547	917	29.3	19,610	10,709	54.6	8,728	5,570	63.8

Table 2.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY FAMILY STATUS, RESIDENCE, AND COLOR: 1966 AND 1959 (Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent di	distribution	
		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty	ty level	19	1966	1959	59
Residence and color	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES										
Total	48,922	6,086	12,4	45,052	8,281	18.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	44,017	4,375	9.9	40,816	6,183 2,098	15.1	71.9	92.5	74.7	94.2 5.8
Nonfarm	46,225 41,525 4,700	5,598 4,025 1,573	12.1 9.7 33.5	41,252 37,480 3,772	6,886 5,170 1,716	16.7	92.0 66.1 25.8	94.8 87.5 7.3	83.2 62.4 20.7	93.5 87.9 5.6
Farm	2,697 2,492 205	488 350 138	18.1 14.0 67.3	3,800 3,336 464	1,395 1,013 382	36.7 30.4 82.3	2 8 6 6 8 6 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8	0°0 0°0	16.8	
PERSONS								,	•	
Total	193,424	29,731	15.4	176,479	38,940	22.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	170,240 23,184	20,126 9,605	11.8	156,869 19,610	28,231 10,709	18.0	67.7 32.3	91.7	72.5	ል የ የ የ
Nonfarm	182,560 160,600. 21,960	27,315 18,607 8,708	15.0 11.6 39.7	160,523 143,430 17,093	32,148 23,644 8,504	20.0 16.5 49.8	91.9 62.6 29.3	94.8 86.7 8.1	82.6 60.7 21.8	93.3 67.1
Farm. White	10,864 9,640 1,224	2,416 1,519 897	22.2 15.8 73.3	15,956 13,437 2,519	6,792 4,587 2,205	42.6 34.1 87.5	8. 1.0. 0.0	5.2 0.8 0.8	17.4	0 0 0 0 0
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD										
Total	69,837	12,503	17.9	63,745	16,637	26.1	100.0	100.0	0.001	100.0
White	59,533 10,304	7,305 5,198	12.3	55,017 8,728	11,067	20.1	58.4 41.6	91.1	33.5	93.3
Nonfarmwhite	65,764 56,132 9,632	11,371 6,691 4,680	17.3 11.9 48.6	57,669 50,388 7,281	13,413 9,182 4,231	23.3 18.2 58.1	90.9 53.5 37.4	94.9 86.2 8.6	80.6 55.2 25.4	93.9 87.5 6.5
Farm	4,073 3,401 672	1,132	27.8 18.1 77.1	6,076 4,629 1,447	3,224 1,885 1,339	53.1 40.7 92.5	9.1	5.1 6.9 0.3	19.4 11.3 8.0	0.0

Table 3.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, BY FAMILY STATUS AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959 (Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent di	distribution	
Sex and color of head		Below pover	poverty level		Below poverty	ty level	15	1966	19	1959
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of totel	Below poverty level	Above poverty ; svel	Delow poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES										
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male head	43,750	4,276	8.6	40,559	6,352	15.7	70.3	92.2	76.7	93.0
White	40,007	3,264	ω <u>ξ</u>	37,273	4,932	13.2	53.6	85.8	59.6	88.0
Female head	5,72	1,012	35.0	3,286	1,420	C 0	16.6	4.0	17.1	4.0
White	4,010	בונינו	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.5	18,3	9 8 6	151	6.2
	707 (7	660	2°00	006	9/.9	71.4		1:1	80	0.7
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						••••••				
Total	12,368	4,820	39.0	10,700	5.076	47.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	4,563	1,276	28.0	4.216	1.565	37.1	26.5	5 67	30.05	L 67
White	3,819	1,007	26.4	3,424	1,161	33.0	20.0	37.3	22.0	40.2
Nomen Permal Pe	744	269	36.2	792	45,	51.0	5.6	6.3	0.8	6.9
White	996,9	3,019	49.4	5,484	3,011 2,998	52.3	23.5	26.5	69.2 59.2	52.9 6.87
Nomwhite	839	525	62.6	755	513	6.79	10.9	4.3	10.	4.3
PERSONS										
Total	193,424	29,731	15.4	176,479	38,940	22,1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families with male head1	168,511	18,920	11.2	155,412	28,450	18.3	63.6	91.4	73.1	6.20
White	151,736	13,271	8.7	140,361	21,028	15.0	44.6	84.6	54.0	86.8
In families with female head	24,913	10,811	33.7	15,051	7,422	C. 03	19.0	80.00	19.1	
White	18,504	6,855	37.0	16,508	7,203	43.6	23.1	היי	18.5	. 00
	•			- Cook	î	1	3	3		6
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD							_			
Total	69,837	12,503	17.9	63,745	16,637	26.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families with male head	687 739	8,045	12.9	58,222	12,627	21.7	64.3	6.46	75.9	96.8
Northite	שננ יכר היר ק	20,00	0 k	51,548	8,756	17.0	6.3	87.3	52.6	8.0
In families with female head	7,354	4,458	98	5,523	3,871 4,010	0.00	35.7	7.7	23.3	0 % %
White	4,201	110,2	6.74	3,469	, , ,	9.99	16.1	1 00 (6.51	, W
	72.6		200,	40062	460 17	1,070	19.61	1.2	10.2	9.0

1 Includes unrelated individuals.

Table 4.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959 (Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
Size of family and sex		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	19	1966	19	1959
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
ALL PAMILIES										
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	16,354	2,270	13.9	14,503	2,	20.2	37.3	32.9	35.4	31.5
	10,098	883	80	9,753	`ਜੌ	12.7	14.6	21.5	15.0	23.2
-	9,400	793	4.0	9,165	ب.	13.0	13.0	20.1	14.4	21.7
) persons	87.5 69.7.5	\$ C	74.6	756,0		22.9	10.7 8.2	6.9	1.8	6.1
	3,443	984	28.6	2,757	'n	4:1	16.2	5.7	14.7	4.2
White	44,017	4,375	6.6	40,816	6,183	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
persons	14,942	1,891	12	13,267	2,382	18.0	43.2	32.9	38.5	31.4
	8,628	999	- ψ	8,505	916	10.8	12.9	20.3	14.8	21.9
	5,614	432	20	5,452	785	14.4	6.0	13.1	12.7	13.5
5 persons	2,990	297 534	20.3	2,060	₹ ₹	36.0	12.2	, o o	12.0	0 m
Nomwhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	49.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
•	7,412	648	26.8	1,236	055	44.6	22.2	32.3	26.2	32.1
3 persons	885	234	7.00	776 776	328	23. 2	13.7	20.4	13.0	18.1
	575	212	37.7	505	251	49.7	12.7	11.2	12.0	9.11
6 persons	813	204	55.5	362	224	67.9	26.3	7.6	22.5	10.5

Table 4.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959-Continued (Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
Size of family and sex		Below poverty leve	rty level		Below poverty level	ty level	15	1966	19	1959
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD										
Total	43,750	4,276	9.8	40,559	6,352	15.7	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.0
2 persons	13,978	1,692	12.1	12,384	2.189	17.7	30.6	ر به	37 5	
2 persons	8,901	532	0.9	8,674	842	6.4	12.4	21.2	13.3	8 0 0 0
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8,688	7,48	5.6	8,560	864	10.1	11.4	20.8	13.6	22.5
persons	7,000	0440	7. د	5,647	828	14.7	10.3	. 13.6	13.0	14.1
	3,147	762	24.2	2,724	1,076	20.3	3.5	7.3	7.8 7.9	6.3
				,))		i i
White	40,007	3,264	8.2	37,273	4,932	13.2	100.00	100.0	100.0	0.001
2 persons	12.916	1.462	צ וו	מאי וו	9/9 -					
persons	8,252	413	0.5	8,115	1,848	100	12.2	2. E	37.5	29.7
4 persons	8,090	369	4.6	8,052	602	0 00	11.3	2.5	12.5	25.0
	5,361	321	0.9	5,232	637	12.2	8	13.7	10.01	7.52
7 hersons on mone	2,880	241	4.0	2,438	381	15.6	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.4
	2,508 2,508	458	18.3	1,979	069	34.9	14.0	5.6	14.0	4.0
Nomehite	i c									
1	5,743	1,012	27.0	3,286	1,420	43.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	1,062	230	21.7	927	341	36.8	22.7	30.5	24.0	7-18
	649	119	18.3	529	175	31.3	11.8	19.4	12,3	20.6
	860	119	19.9	508	155	30.5	11.8	17.5	10.9	0 80
6 Dersons	977	911	26.7	415	161	46.0	11.8	12.0	13.5	12.0
	747	121	34.7	286	172	60.1	12.0	8.3	12.1	6,1
	-	400	9./.4	166	386	65.3	30.0	12.3	27.2	11.0

Table 4.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959-Continued

		1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
Size of family and sex		Below poverty level	rty level		Below poverty	ty level	31	1966	19	1959
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD										
Total	5,172	1,810	35.0	4,493	1,929	45.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	2,376	578	24.3	2,119	744	35.1	31.9	53.5	38.6	53.6
	1,197	357	29.8	1,079	397	36.8	19.7	25.0	20.6	26.6
6 persons	712	302	8.2.3	605	324	53.6	16.9	12.1	16.8	11.0
	368 808	139	566.5	194	902 911	67.4 (B)	7.7	1. c	10.8	o c
	296	222	75.0	187	139	<u>(A)</u>	12.3	1 2	7.2	0.6
White	4,010	, נננינ	27.7	3,543	1,251	35,3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons	2,026	627	21.2	1.810	535	29.6	38.6	55.1	8 67	48 6
	961	242	25.2	862	244	28.3	2.5	24.8	19.5	27.0
4 persons	538	197	36.6	453	202	45.7	17.7	11.8	16.5	10.7
6 Dersons	253 סנו	111	43.9	220	149	67.7	10.0	4.0	11.9	4,00
	122	92	62.3	81	22	<u>(a)</u>	, w	1.6	7.7	1.3
Norwhite	1.162	669	6	050	7	E	6	0	6	
				3	0/0	***	0.001	700.00	100.00	100.0
Z persons	350	149	45.6	88	502	9*29	21.3	43.4	30.8	36.8
) persons	236	115	48.7	217	153	70.5	16.5	26.1	22.6	23.5
	174	108	62,1	152	117	(B)	15.5	14.3	17,3	12,9
bersons	129	86	26. 0	8	8	(B)	14.0	6.7	80	11.0
	8 ;	83	83.8	92	52	(B)	11.9	3.5	7.7	80
bersons or more	T/4	146	83.9	106	84	(B)	50.9	0.9	12.8	7.0

B Base less than 200,000.

Table 5.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 19% AND 1959
(Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent di	Percent distribution	
Number of children and sex		Below poverty level	rty level		Below poverty level	ty level	19	1966	1959	59
and color of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
ALL FAMILIES										
Total	48,922	6,086	12.4	45,052	8,281	18.4	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0
	20,329	2,205	10.8	18,063	2,958	16.4	36.2	42.3	35.7	41.1
l children	9,082	845	9.3	8,858	1,204	13.6	13.9	19.2	14.5	20.8
	5,416	693	8.7.5	5,181	1,060	20.5	11.4	0,11	12.8	13.2
	1,395	384	27.7	1,104	707	28.4		2.4	8 9 5 0	4.6
6 children or more	1,286	242	42.1	1,030	965	58.0	8.9	1.7	7.2	1.2
White	44,017	4,375	6.6	40,816	6,183	15.1	100.0	100.00	100.0	100.0
No children	18,762	1,863	6.6	16,672	2,434	14.6	72.6	42.6	39.4	41.1
With children	25,255	2,512	9.9	24,148	3,749	15.5	27.4	57.4	909	58.9
	7,721	009	8.2	7,746	964	12.4	13.7	18.0	15.6	19.6
4 children.	4,864 2,498	197	13.5	4,695 2002	737	15.7	10.5	11.0	11.9	11.4
• •	1,123	217	19.3	866	358	41.3	5.0) (V) F		. H .
			2	3	₹	1	t	}		O•+
Norwhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	4,236	2,098	49.5	100.0	100.0	100,0	100.0
No children. With children. 2 children. 3 children. 4 children.	1,567 3,338 917 770 770 552 425	1,369 1,369 2,70 2,32 2,03 2,03 2,03 2,03 2,03 2,03 2,0	24.24 24.50 24.50 25.50 25.50	1,390 2,847 766 685 486	524 1,574 320 296 323 210	37.8 55.3 41.8 43.2 66.5	20.0 80.1 13.3 15.8 12.2	38.4 61.7 21.6 15.7 10.0	25.0 75.0 15.3 14.1 15.4	40.5 59.5 20.9 7.6
6 children or more	705	261	6.39	361	289	80.1	15.3	4.4	13.8	3.4



Tebr. 5.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959-Centinued

		1966			1959			Percent di	distribution	
Number of obildren and sex		Below poverty leve	rty level		Below pover	poverty level	15	1966	19	1959
and color of head	Total .	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below powerty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD										
Total	43,750	4,276	9.6	40,559	6,352	15.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No obildren	18,118	1,875	5°01	16,113	2,547	15.8	43.8	41.1	10,1	39.7
	8,034	785	T.9	7,777	727	0	13.5 2.11	19.1	11.4	50°6 50°6
	7,004	4 04 8 04	6. 6. 6. 6.	7,771	862	ניון	11 8.1	181	13.6	20.5
4 obildren	2,630	342	0.61	2,182	200	24.7	80	8	8.5	4.000
_	1,094	376	7.7.	918	4 %	2.4 4.4.4	& & & &	2.4	7.4	ц 5-4
White	40,007	3,264	6.2	37,273	4,932	13.2	100.0	0.001	100.0	100.0
No abildren	16,826	1,607	9.6	14.964	2.135	14.3	6 07	7 17	2 67	2 00
With obildren	23, 181	1,657	7.7	22,311	2,797	12.5	180	28.0	. 6. 6. . 6. 6.	9
	7,336	373	, e.	7,239	268 268	2° 0	77.6	19.0	2.15	20°6
	4,532	277	6.1	4,460	583	13.1	8	11.6	11.8	15.0
	1,062	235	10.1	1,940	20 C	19.8	2.2	2.0	7.8	4.8
abildren or more	814	223	27.4	929	88		t &	1.6	2.5	 היים
Normhite	3,743	1,012	27.0	.,286	1,420	43.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No obildren	1,292	268	20.7	1,149	412	35.9	26.5	37.5	29.0	39.5
ohild	969	611	. r.2ī	868	391	30.1	11.8	286	11.4	, e.
3 children	550	130	23.6	521	167	ر <u>بر</u>	12.8	15.4	11.8	19.0
	8	103	× ×	3	151	6.6	200	7.7	10.8	
6 children or more	199 260	153	53.6	189	102	(B)	10.6	4.0	2.4	4.7
	-			}	-		•	•	2.01	7.7

B Base less than 200,000.

Table 5.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966 AND 1959-Centinued

ERIC Trull text Provided by ERIC

(Numbers in thousands)

		1966			1959			Percent di	distribution	
Number of children and sex		Below poverty leve	rty level		Below pover	poverty level	31	1966	19	1959
and dolor of head	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	J. DQWTN	Percent of total	Below powerty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD										
Total	5,172	1,810	35.0	4, 493	1,929	42.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	2,211	330	14.9	1,950		21.12	18.2	55.9	21.3	60.09
n child	2,961	1,480	0,00	2,546	1,518	59.6	81.8	4:1	78.7	40.1
2 ohildren	1,040	366	33.7	1,081	208	4.5	19.5	20.7	24.7	23.6
ohildren	467	288	61.7	378	282	74.6	15.9	, e	14.6	10.6
4 ohildren	293	202	6.89	202	169	81.6	2.11	2.2	80	1.5
	134	105	78.4	105	8	(B)	5.8	6.0	4.7	9.0
o dulldren or more	192	166	86.5	115	102	(B)	9.5	8 . 0	5.3	0°.0
White	4,010	1,111	27.7	3,543	1,251	35.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children	1,936	256	13,2	1,708	586	17.5	23.0	58.0	23.9	61.5
_	2,074	855	41.2	1,837	952	51.8	20.0	3	76.1	986
1 ohild	827	244	29.5	854	319	37.4	22.0	20.1	25.5	23.3
	604	226	37.2	967	569	54.5	20.3	13.1	21.5	6.6
2. obtlibrations	77.	187	4.00	249	154	61.8	16.6	2.1	12.3	4.1
	//1	101	27.1	138	- EEE	æ∑	1.6	9,0	0.6	1.1
	8	¥ 5%) E	23	K 2	9 6	אין אין אין אין	200	, r	
				•	ļ)			;	•
Nomwhite	1,162	669	60.2	920	829	77.4	0.001	100.0	0	2
No children	275	74	1 .	241	112	46.5	4.01	7 67	16.5	7 67
_	887	625	2.0%	ונע	266	79.6	89.4	26.6	83.8	53.3
	221	109		228	158	69.3	15.6	24.2	23.3	25.7
	220	140		164	129	(B)	20.0	17.3	19.0	12.9
	135	104	73.0	129	128	(B)	14.9	6.7	18.9	0.0
	116	101	87.1	69	28	(B)	14.4	3.5	8.3	7
onitaren	23	63	(B)	67	3%	(B)	0.6	2.2	5.0	5.5
c dulidren or more	122	108		72	19	(B)	15.5	3.0	0.6	4.0

- Rounds to zero. 3 Base less than 75,000 for 1906 and 200,000 for 1959.

Toblo 6.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG HEADS OF TWO-PERSON FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX AND COLOR: 1966 AND 1959

		1966			1959			Percent d	Percent distribution	
Sex and color of head		Below powerty level	rty level		Below pover	poverty level	15	1966	15	1959
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Mumber	Percent of total	Below powerty level	Above poverty level	Below powerty level	Above poverty level
TWO-PERSON FAMILIES WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER										
Total	5,287	1,218	23.0	4,415	1,435	32.5	100.0	100,0	100.0	100.0
White	, 88. 304	1,086	21.8	4,180 235	282°1	8.3 5.5	89.2 10.8	95.8	89.3	97.3
Male bead White. Norwhite	4,509 4,273 4,238	48.83 18.83	23.1 22.0 43.3	3,749	1,196	4 % (B)	28.77. 20.00	19 % w	89.9	88.89 6.89
Female bead. White.	778 712 66	177	22.8 20.8 (B)	3333	136	8.38 (B)	2.21	8.60 8.00	16.7	14. 13. 4. 8. 8. 9.
Unrelated individuals 65 years old and over				٠						
Total	4,878	2,697	55.3	3,631	2,473	68.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	7,490	2,400	53.5	3,344	2,246	67.2 78.5	8.0 0.0	95.4 8.5.4	8.0	A. 20
Male. White. Nomhite.	1,285,1	25.4 26.7 88	142 062	1,070	48° 8	58.3 (B)	20.9	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	22.9	6.50 0.60 0.60
Female. White. Norwhite.	3, 593 3, 358 236	2,132 1,933 199	87.6 87.6	45. 40. 40.	1,696	71.5 (B)	7.17	67.0	4.88 4.80	8.09 v

B Base lews than 75,000 for 1966 and 200,000 for 1959.

Teble 7.—INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMLY HEADS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966 (Numbers in thousands)

	i.	Family heads		Unrelated	ated individuals	als		Percent di	Percent dietribution	
Age, color, and sex		Below powerty leve	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	Femily	Family heads	Unrelated	individuels
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of totel	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
BOTH SECES										
Total	48,922	6,066	12.4	12,368	4,820	39.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12,571	1,649	13.1	2,428	899	27.5	27.1	25.5	13.9	23.3
25 to 34 years	9,560	1.139	, o	1,294	000	m c	4.0	بر ش ت	10.6	10.4
to 44 years	511,11	1,180	10.6	1,077	220	20.4	19.4	73.0	J. 4	6. Z. C
45 to 54 years	10,620	616	2.0	1,482	36	24.6	15.1	22.6	2.6	14.8
	7,689	800	10.4	202,	872	24.9	13.1	16.1	18.	21.6
	6766	9664	¥ * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	K) 0 (4	۷, ۵۷٥	٤٠٥٥	5.63	12.6	55.9	28.9
White	44,017	4,375	6.6	10,785	4,026	37.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	11,123	1,108	10.0	2,082	558	26.8	25.3	25.3	13.0	22 4
Under 25 years	2,676	374	14.0	1,146	677	39.5	8	80.	11.2	10.3
35 to 44 years	9,968	4,00	20 00 00 00	936	109	9.17	16.8	19.5	2.7	12.2
to 54	9,605	624	. v	1.197	253	96	16.3	22.7	אַ רי	7.07.
55 to 64 years	6,950	557	8	2,193		31.4	12.7	16.1	17.1	22.3
	7/260	13671	0.00	4,491	2,399	53.4	29.5	12.9	59.6	31.0
Normhite	4,905	1,711	34.9	1,583	764	50.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	1,448	541	37.4	376	οιι	31.8	31.6	28.4	13.9	30.0
25 to 34 years	1,113	204	36.4	9 6	3 &	3 % 0 %	,	2000	7.6	2.11.
to 44 years	1,145	37.5	32.4	255	28	3 4	7.00	2,70	7	2 CC
to 5%	1,015	295	29.1	285	ווו	38.	17.2	22.5	14.0	22.1
65 years and over	739	243	32.9	<u> </u>	184	50.5	14.2	15.5	23.2	15.8
	3	103	- 0 2		7.62	76.5	15.3	6.9	37.4	2.11

Table 7.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILY MEADS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966—Continued (Numbers in thousands)

	124	Family heads		Unrel	Unrelated individuals	a ls		Percent di	distribution	
		Below powerty leve	ty level		Below poverty level	ty level	Family	Family heads	Unrelated individuals	ndividuels
Age, color, and sex	Totel	Number	Percent of total	Totel	Number	Percent of totel	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
MALE										
Totel	43,750	4,276	9.6	4,563	1,276	28.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	11,515	1,016	8,8	1,277	265	20.8	23.7	26.6	20.8	8.5
:	2,761	74°	14.0	200	25	101	15.6	20.5	1 10	18.9
35 to 44 years	10,025	736	7.3	613	3	13.2	17.2	23.5	6.9	16.2
to 54	9,504	28	9.0	639	127	19.9	13.7	22.6	10.0	15.6
55 to 64 years	6.900 806.00	1,304	22.5	1.284	26.5 26.5 26.5	\$1.2 \$.0	90°	11 12	44.3	25.65 25.65
		î		•		•				
White	40,007	3,264	8.2	3,819	1,007	26.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
F.	10,432	162	7.0	1,094	229	20.9	22.4	26.4	22.8	30.7
Under 25 years	7,924	456	2.5	366	28	80	14.0	20.3	5.0	18.3
to 44 years	9,168	535	8.0	897	K 9	6.01	16.4	23.5	4.2 0.8	14.8
45 to 54 years	8,736	147	0,0	497 628	280	28.7	14.0	15.9	17.9	15.9
years	5,381	001,1	20.4	1,132	467	41.3	33.7	11.7	7.97	23.6
-	2 273	650	200	774	269	36.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100,0
NGMMATCHER	23,620	34064	2							6
Under 35 years	1,083	.285 72	28.5	183 59	36 16	19.7 (B)	28.1	29.5	13.2 9.8	9.1°
25 to 34 years	89	213	25.7	124	200	16.1	21.0	22.6	7.4	27.9
35 to 44 years	857 768	201	18.9	371	3.5	33.1	14.3	22.8	17.5	20.0
to 64 years	610	177	29.0	122	8,8	2. 2. 2. 2.	17.5	15.9	21.6 36.4	13.5 11.4
co years and over	ž		2		-				-	

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 7.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILY HEADS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966-Continued

ERIC Full faxt Provided by ERIC

(Numbers in thousands)

	Fa	Family heads		Unrele	Unrelated individuals	ıls		Percent di	Percent distribution	
. Age, color, and sex		Below poverty level	ty level		Below poverty	ty level	Femily	/ heads	Unrelated	individuals
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total	Below poverty level	Above poverty level	Below poverty level	Above poverty level
FEMALE										
Total	5,172	1,810	35.0	7,805	3,544	45.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	1,056	633	6.65	1,151	607	35.0	35.0	12.6	11.4	17.5
Under 25 years	250	163	65.2	202	314	4.4	0.6	2.6	8.9	9.5
35 to 44 years	1.088	23	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	13	139	0,0	26.0	10.0	N 6	60 6
to 54	1,116	333	29.8	843	237	28.1	18.4	23.3	6.9	14.2
	789	166	22.0	1,752	634	36.2	9.5	18.5	17.9	26.2
co years and over	1,123	234	8.02	3, 595	2,131	59.3	12.9	26.4	60.1	34.4
White	4,010	111,1	27.7	6,966	3,019	43.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	169	377	54.6	886	329	33.3	33.9	10.9	10.9	16.7
25 to 34 years	523	278	53.5	370	2 %	15.9	25.0	4 10	, O	20 00
35 to 44 years	008	274	34.3	354	F	27.8	24.7	18.1	5.6	2.0
55 to 64 years	698	183	21.1	700	173	24.7	16.5	23.7	د. م د. م	13.4
years and over	066	177	17.9	3,359	1,932	57.5	15.9	28.0	64.0	36.2
Nomwhite	1,162	669	60.2	839	525	62.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years	365	256		163	72	45.4	36.7	23.6	14.1	28.3
Under 25 years	82	75,		88	3 :	7.67	8.6	6°E	4.6	14.3
35 to 24 years	200	192		7.	R ((B)	27.5	19.7	5.3	14.0
45 to 54 years	247	2051	0,00	143	8 8	4.07	24.3	, C	11.8	15.3
to 6 %	129	8		187	126	67.4	9.6	13.6	24.0	19.4
65 years and over	133	57		236	199	84.3	8.2	16.4	37.9	11.8

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 8.--INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILY HEADS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, SEX, AND COLOR: 1966

	In Armed Forces or not in labor force		9,133 2,817 30.8 8,024 2,154 26.9	1,103 663 59.8	6,678 1,717 25.7 25.7 6,098 1,435 23.6 579 282 48.7		2,455 1,100 44.8	1,925	530 381 71.9
	Unem- ployed		248 248 27.4 733 150 20.5	57.3	780 180 23.1 654 117.9 126 63		124 68 54.8	33	45 35 (B)
	Service workers incl. private house-		3,011 585 19.4 2,244 301 13.4	37.0	2,191 211 9.6 1,781 7.8 410 72		820 374 45.6	463 162 35.0	357 212 59.4
	La- borers exc, mine		2,297 23.2 23.2 2,673 2,90 2,90	38.9	2,269 515 22.7 1,658 280 16.9 611 235 38.5		28 18 (B)	(B)	13 (B)
	Opera- tives and kindred		7,696 648 8.4 6,739 6.4 6.4	23.0	7,230 546 7.6 6,369 365 5.7 861 181		466 102 21.9	370 63 17.0	% 39 6.0,
	Crafts- men foremen, and kindred		8,050 353 4.4 7,583 3.6	17.3	8,014 350 4.4 7,551 270 3.6 463 803 17.3		36 (B)	(B) 28	(B) 1 ¢
Employed	Clerical and sales workers		5,146 225 4.4 4,819 189 3.9	79°	4, 323 125 2.9 4, 063 103 2.5 260 260 28		823 100 12.2	756 86 11.4	(B)
	Managers, officials, and proprie- tors, exc. farm		5,759 233 4.0 5,622 217 3.9	11.7	5,641 216 3.8 5,513 202 3.7 128 10.9		118	109	(B)
	Farmers and farm managers		1,588 315 19.8 1,498 262 17.5	58,9	1,572 309 19.7 1,485 258 17.4 87 58.6		16 (B)	13 (B)	(B)
	Profes- sional, technical, and kindred		5,338 129 2.4 5,082 112 2.2	6.6	5,052 107 2.1 4,834 95 2.0 2.0 218 12 5.5		286 22 7.7	248	38 5 (B)
	Total		38,885 3,021 7.8 35,260 2,071 5,9	26.2	36,292 2,379 6,6 33,254 1,712 5.1 3,038 667		2,593	2,006	283 283 48.2
	Total		48,922 6,086 12.4 44,017 4,375 4,905	1,711 34.9	43,750 4,276 40,007 3,264 3,743 1,012 27.0		5,172 1,810 35.0	4,010 1,111 27.7	1,162 699 60.2
	Sex and color of head	ALL FAMILIES	Total Below poverty level Percent of total White Below poverty level Percent of total white.	Percent of total nonwhite FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD	Total Below poverty level White White Below poverty level Percent of total white Nonwhite Below poverty level Percent of total white.	FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD	TotalBelow poverty level	WhiteBelow poverty level Percent of total white	Nonwhite

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 9.-PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HEADS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, BY SEX AND COLOR: 1966

					Employed	yed					
Sex and color of head	Total	Profes- sional, technical, and kindred	Fermers and ferm managers	Managers, officials, and proprie- tors, exc. farm	Clerical and sales workers	Grafts- men foremen, and kindred	Opera- tives and kindred	La- borers exc. mine	Service workers incl. private house-	Unem- ployed	In Armed Forces or not in labor force
ALL FAMILIES											
Total: Below poverty level	180.0	2.1	3.5	3.8	3.7	5.8 18.0	10.6	8.8	5.7	1.5	46.3
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	2.6	6.0	5.0 13.6	4.3	6.2	9.8 15.9	3.6	6.9	3.4	49.2 14.8
Norwhite: Below poverty level	100.0	1.0	3.1	0.6	2.1	4.7	12.9	11.9	16.6	2.3	38.7 14.0
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD											
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	2.5	3.2	5.1	2.9	8.2	12.8	12.0	4°9 0°0	1.5	40.2 12.6
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	2.9	7.9 3.3	6.2	3.2 10.8	8.3 19.8	11.2	8 e.	4.4 6.0	3.6 1.5	4.0
Nonwhite: Below poverty level	180.0	1.2	1,3	1.4	8.7	7.9	17.9	23.2	7.1	8.5 8.5 8.3	27.9
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD											
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	1.2	0.3	6.6 6.6	5.5	0.2	5.6	1.0	20.7	3.8	60.8 40.3
White: Below poverty level	100.0	1.5	4.0	3.2	7.7	0.2	5.7 10.6	0.9	14.6	3.0	64.7
Nonwhite: Below powerty lawel Above powerty level	100.0	0.7	0.3	0.3 1.5	2.0	0.1	5.6 12.3	1.1	30°.3	2.2	54.5 32.2

Tobio 10.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS AND SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966

				Component in our	/ent					
				Families				Unre]	Unrelated individuals	duals
Sex and color of head				1 0	or more earners	န				
	Total	No earners	[• • ¢ E	·		2 or more		Total	Non-	Earners
			10.01	7	Total	2	3 or more		S TOTT TOO	
BOTH SEXES										
TotalBelow poverty level.	48,922 6,086 12.4	4,073 1,978 48.6	44,849 4,108	20,454	24,395	17,991	407,9	12,368	4,998 3,361	7,370
WhiteBelow poverty level	44, 017 4, 375 9,9	3,593	40,424	18,724	21,700	16,038	5,662	10,785	67.2 4,480 2,926	19,8 6,305 1,100
Nonwhite Below poverty level Percent of total nonwhite	4,905 1,711 34.9	480 389 81.0	1,322	1,730	2,695 629 629	1,953	742 742 208 28.0	1,583	65.3 518 435 84.0	17.4 1,065 359 33.7
MALE										
Total Below poverty level Percent of total	43,750 4,276 9.8	3,017 1,217 40.3	3,059	18,165	22,568 1,168 5.2	16,607	5,961	4,563 1,276 28.0	1,229	3, 334 545
WhiteBelow poverty level	40,007 3,264 8.2	2,808	37,199 2,193 5,9	16,935	20,264	14,910	5,354	3,819	1,042	2,777
NorwhiteBelow poverty level	3,743 1,012 27.0	209	3,534 866 24.5	1,230	2,304 455	1,697	607	269 36.2	187	15.1 557 125 22.4
EBMIE		To our								
Total	5,172 1,810 35.0	1,056	4,116 1,049 25.5	2,289	1,827	1,384	100	3,544	3,769	4,036 914
White	4,010 1,111 27.7	785 518 66.0	3,225	1,789	1,436	1,128	308	6,966 3,019	3,438	3,528
Nonwhite	1,162 699 60.2	271 243 89.7	891 456 51.2	500 282 56.4	391	256 107 41.8	135 67 69.6	839 525 62.6	331	19.3 234 234
								= -	,,,	7.04

Toble 11.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS, BY SEX AND COLOR OF HEAD: 1966

Sex and color of head BOTH SEXES										
BOTH SEXTES				10	or more earners	Ş				
	Total	No earners	[##OL			2 or more		Totel	Non-	Barners
			10001	•	Total	2	3 or more			
Total:										
Below poverty level	100.0	32.5	67.5	43.0	24.5	18.3	6.2	100.0	69.7	30.3
White: Below poverty level Above poverty level	100.0	36.3	63.7	45.0	19.7	15.8	3.9	100.0	72.7	27.3
Norwhite: Below poverty level	100.0	22.7	77.3	40.5	36.8	24.6	12.2	100.0	54.8 10.5	45.2 89.5
MALE										
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	28.5	77.5	41.2	27.3	20.8	6.5	100.0	57.3	42.7
White: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	32.8	67.2	45.3	21.8	17.7	4.2	100.0	58.3	41.7
Norwhite: Below poverty level	100.0	14.4	85.6	30.0	45.0	31.0	13.9	100.0	53.5	46.5 90.9
FEMALE	 -						_			
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	6.2.0	58.0	40.2	17.7	12.2	5.5	100.0	74.2	25.8
White: Below poverty level	100.0	9.5	53.4	40.1	13.2	10.3	3.0	100.0	77.5	22.5
Nonwhite: Below poverty level	100.0	34.8	65.2 94.0	40.3	24.9	15.3	9.6	100.0	55.4	44.6

Table 12.-INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966

			Head worked	d in 1966		Head d	did not work in	1966	
Sex and color	A11	6.000.00	3	Worked part year	អ		Because	100	In Armed
	1 amilies	worked full year	Total	No unem- ployment	Some unemployment	Total	of Illness	Other reasons	Forces
BOTH SEXES									
Total. Below poverty level. Percent of total.	48,922 6,086 12.4	33,389 1,943 5.8	7,805 1,654 21.2	4,947 1,081 21.9	2,858 573 20.0	6,893 2,417 35.1	1,757	5,136 1,698 33.1	836 72 8.6
White. Below poverty level Percent of total white.	44,017	30,580	6,635 1,128 17.0	4,283 766 17.9	2,352 362 15.4	6,039 1,864 30,9	1,436 505 35.2	4,603 1,359 29.5	762 62 8.1
NonwhiteBelow poverty level	4,905 1,711 34.9	2,809 622 22.1	1,170 526 45.0	664 315 47.4	506 211 41.7	853 553 64.8	320 214 66.9	533 539 63.6	74 10 (B)
MALE							-		
TotalBelow poverty level	43, 750 4, 276 9.8	31,556 1,606 5.1	6,615 1,132 17.1	3,989 661 16.6	2,626 471 17.9	1,465	1,433 575 40.1	3,310 890 26.9	836 72 8.6
White. Below poverty level Percent of total white	40,007 3,264 8.2	29,146 1,151 3.9	5,771 824 14.3	3,585 519 14.5	2,186 305 14.0	4,328 1,227 28.4	1,224 433 35.4	3,104	762 62 8.1
NonwhiteBelow poverty level	3,743 1,012 27.0	2,410 455 18.9	845 308 36.4	405 142 35.1	440 166 37.7	415 238 57.3	209	206 96 46.6	74 10 (B)
FEMALE									
TotalBelow poverty level	5,172 1,810 35.0	1,833	1,190 522 43.9	958 420 43.8	232 102 4 .0	2,148	4,14 14,14	1,824 808 44.3	888
White. Below poverty level Percent of total white	4,010 1,111 27.7	1,4% 170 11.9	864 1,304 35.2	698 247 35.4	166 57 3	1,711 637 37.2	212 72 %.0	1,499 565 37.7	888
Nonwhite	1,161 699 60.2	399 167 41.9	326 218 66.9	260 173 66.5	66 (B)	437 315 72.1	112 72 64.3	325 243 74.8	888
MALE, 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD									
TotalBelow poverty level	35,182 2,625 7.5	28,416 1,357 4.8	4,928 769 15.6	2,702 375 13.9	2,226 394 17.7	1,183	709 291 41.0	474 161 34.0	654 48 7.3
White	. 32,117 1,889 5.9	26,276 968 3.7	4,227 532 12.6	2,393 283 11.8	1,834 249	1,026 350 34.1	596 214 35.9	430 136 31.6	588 39 6.6
NonwhiteBelow poverty level	3,066 736 24.0	2,140 389 18.2	701 237 33.8	309 92 8,8	392 145 37.0	157	113 68.1	4% <u>@</u>	% (a)
1 Bose 100 4 may 25 000 G	0141								

B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable.

ERIC"

Table 13.-PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF HEAD, BY COLOR AND SEX: 1966

ERIC

Full Text Provided by ERIC

		Head worke	Head worked	d in 1966		Head	did not work in	1966	
Sex and color	A11	Montrod	Α	Worked part year	H		Because	******	In Armed
	201111101	full year	Total	No unem- ployment	Some uner- ployment	Total	of illness	reasons	Forces
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	31.9	27.2	17.8	9.4	39.7	11.8	27.9	1.2
White: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	30.2 73.8	25.8 13.9	17.5	8 ° ° °	42.6	11.5	31.1	1.8
Nomwhite: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	36.4	30.7	18.4	12.3	32.3	12,5	19.8	0.6 2.0
MALE							,		
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	37.6	26.5	15.5	11.0	34.3	13.4	20.8	1.7
White: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	35.3	25.2	15.9	9.3	37.6	13.3	24.3	1.9
Nonwhite: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	45.0	30.4	14.0	16.4 10.0	23.5	14.0	0.4 ଅପ	1.0
FEWALE									
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	18.6	28.8	23.2	9°6	52.6 35.6	8.0	30.5	88
White: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	15.3	27.4	22.2	5,1 3,8	57.3	6.5 8.4	50.9 32.2	88
Nonwhite: Below poverty level	100.0	23.9	31.2	24.7	7.9 7.9	45.1	10.3	34.8	E E
MALE, 25 TO 64 YEARS OLD									
Total: Below poverty level	100.0	51.7 83.1	29.3	14.3	15.0	17.2	11.1	6.1	, 1,9
White: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	51.2	28.2	15.0	13.2	18.5	11.3	7.2	2,1
Nomwhite: Below poverty levelAbove poverty level	100.0	52.9	32.2	12.5	19.7	13.9	10.5	3.4 0.8	1,2

Toble 14.-PERSONS IN POOR FAMILIES, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF HEAD, COLOR, AND SEX: 1966

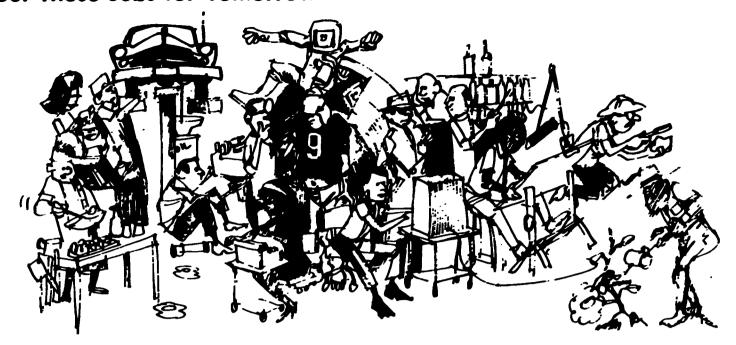
All persons Family status and color in		,											
_		Hend	Head worked in	1966	Head d: Work in	did not in 1966			Head	Head worked in	in 1966	Head did work in	did not in 1966
_	Totel		Worked p	part year	Because		In Armed	Total		Worked p	part year	Because	
families		Worked full year	No unem- ployment	Some unem- ployment	of ill- ness	Other	Forces		Worked full year	No unem- ployment	Some unem- ployment	of 111- ness	Other
All Persons													
Total 24,836 White 16,287 NomWhite 8,549	17,675 12,410 5,265	8,139 5,486 2,653	2,547 1,843 704	2,396 1,485 911	1,979	2,283 1,946 337	331 268 63	7,160	1,387	1,726 887 839	428 213 215	475 193 282	3,144 1,975 1,169
Children Under 18													
Total 11,307 White 7,118 Nomwhite 4,189	7,472 5,032 2,440	4,304 2,851 1,453	965 658 307	1,243	536 367 169	302	183	3,835 2,087 1,748	703 342 361	977 533 444	246 136 110	133	1,775
Children Under 6													
Total 3,814 White. 2,380 Nomwhite. 1,434	2,684 1,787 897	1,584	376 258 118	461 304 157	263	78 61 17	97 81 16	1,130 593 537	145	293 161 132	33.54	27 8 19	597 321 276
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						•					_		
All Persons													
Total 100.0 White 100.0 Nomwhite 100.0	71.2 76.2 61.6	32.8 33.7 31.0	10.3	9.6	88.7 0 20	9.2	1.3	28.8	5.6 3.7 9.1	0.20 0.40	2.3	9.1.6	12.7
Children Under 18			_								_		
Total 100.0 White	66.1 70.7 58.2	38.1 40.1 34.7	ສູດເ	0.11	5.2	0 0 0 0 0 0	1.6	33.9 29.3 41.7	4 6 8 6 9 6 9	8.6 10.6	2.2	200	15.7
Children Under 6						_							
Total 100.0 White 100.0 Nomwhite 100.0	70.4 75.1 62.6	39.3	9.9	12.1	2.6	2.0	3.4	29.è 24.9 37.4	8.0.2	7.7 6.8 9.2	1.8	0.7	13.7

Table 15.-SIZE OF GAP BETWEEN TOTAL INCOME AND POVERTY THRESHOLD AMONG FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1965, BY COLOR OF HEAD: 1966

Sise of gap below the		Families having	having specified	number of	related obildren	under 18	years old		Total
poverty level and color of head	Total families	None	τ	2	3	7	Ş	6 or more	unrelated individuals
WHITE									
Number thousands	4,590	1,844	089	579	266	757	248	546	3,935
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$250.	16.6	21.5	12.4	15.6	11.3	15.6	15.7	9.6	15.9
	17.1	20.1	6.6	11.8	14.5	0.6	2.8	8.4	22.5
	13.5	181	14.6	ສຸດ	8.0	10.6	ص پ پ	7.6	25.0
\$720 to \$339	0.10	L4.2	14.4	י לו	10	2.7	10.01	101	1.91
2	2.0	9	6.5	5.2	9.6	80	80	6.0	7.3
ន្	3.6	3.2	7.1	8.7	8.9	8.9	4.0	4.9	9.6
-	m, r	m (9.6	7.0.	4.0	7.7	9.6	4.8	1 6
#4,000 to #4,499		4 K	יין ר כיין ר	ריים עיים	0 4	0 6	. α	7:0	1 (
3 5	ຳຫ	.0.	00.) r	96.1	14.2	14.5	18.5	0.3
Mclien gep.	\$872	\$616	\$11,016	\$1,108	\$1,202	\$1,333	\$1,250	\$1,586	\$621
NOWATITE				_					
Numberthousands	1,861	359	276	241	270	8	303	307	831
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	6.6	17.8	10.1	6.11	9.6	6.8	5.4	4.6	14.6
	10.5	15.6	17.7	10.7	6.7	4.0	0. 4 0. 4	80 -4 10 -64	20.0
2	10.3	17.3	8.9	10.7	13.0	13.6	. W.	6.4	16.1
\$	 	17.8	12.6	15.6	16.7	 	φ. c	8.6	10.5
ខ្ព	- W	2 4	14.0	7.0.4	10.7	ν ν	10.4	1.2	10.2
\$1,999	0.0	1.7	4.7	6.4	8.4	69.	5.4	v. 6	•
to \$2,499	1.1.2	7.1	?: i	1.17	n c	18.4	16.3	14.7	1 A
Ş	. w	0.3	0.7	8.0	6.7	12.6	20.3	21.6	0.0
Median gap	\$1,165	£736	\$910	\$1,095	112,13	\$15,18	\$1,955	\$1,919	\$679

- Represents zero.

About Those Jobs for Tomorrow - -



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A REMINDER ----

The OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, and all other Occupational Outlook Service publications, are eligible for purchase by schools under Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

In additum, many State departments of education authorize purchase of these publications under Title V (a) of the National Defense Education Act.

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